

- (3) the practices of electronic communications service providers and remote computing service providers related to record retention in connection with crimes against children; and
- (4) the development of technologies to help parents shield their children from inappropriate material on the Internet.

(b) Report

Within 1 year after the working group is first convened, it shall submit a report to the Assistant Secretary, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives that—

- (1) describes in detail its findings, including any information related to the effectiveness of such strategies and technologies and any information about the prevalence within industry of educational campaigns, parental control technologies, blocking and filtering software, labeling, or other technologies to assist parents; and
- (2) includes recommendations as to what types of incentives could be used or developed to increase the effectiveness and implementation of such strategies and technologies.

(c) FACA not to apply to working group

The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the working group.

(Pub. L. 110-385, title II, §214, Oct. 10, 2008, 122 Stat. 4103.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 13032 of title 42, referred to in the original in subsec. (a)(2), probably should have been a reference to section 227 of Pub. L. 101-647, which was classified to section 13032 of title 42, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 110-401, title V, §501(b)(1), Oct. 13, 2008, 122 Stat. 4251.

The Federal Advisory Committee Act, referred to in subsec. (c), is Pub. L. 92-463, Oct. 6, 1972, 86 Stat. 770, which is set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

§ 6555. Definitions

In this chapter:

(1) Commission

The term “Commission” means the Federal Trade Commission.

(2) Internet

The term “Internet” means collectively the myriad of computer and telecommunications facilities, including equipment and operating software, which comprise the interconnected world-wide network of networks that employ the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, or any predecessor successor¹ protocols to such protocol, to communicate information of all kinds by wire or radio.

(Pub. L. 110-385, title II, §216, Oct. 10, 2008, 122 Stat. 4104.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this title”, meaning title II of Pub. L. 110-385, Oct. 10, 2008, 122 Stat. 4102, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of title II to

¹ So in original. Probably should be preceded by “or”.

the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 6551 of this title and Tables.

CHAPTER 92—YEAR 2000 COMPUTER DATE CHANGE

Sec.	
6601.	Findings and purposes.
6602.	Definitions.
6603.	Application of chapter.
6604.	Punitive damages limitations.
6605.	Proportionate liability.
6606.	Prelitigation notice.
6607.	Pleading requirements.
6608.	Duty to mitigate.
6609.	Application of existing impossibility or commercial impracticability doctrines.
6610.	Damages limitation by contract.
6611.	Damages in tort claims.
6612.	State of mind; bystander liability; control.
6613.	Appointment of special masters or magistrate judges for Y2K actions.
6614.	Y2K actions as class actions.
6615.	Applicability of State law.
6616.	Admissible evidence ultimate issue in State courts.
6617.	Suspension of penalties for certain year 2000 failures by small business concerns.

§ 6601. Findings and purposes

(a) Findings

The Congress finds the following:

(1)(A) Many information technology systems, devices, and programs are not capable of recognizing certain dates in 1999 and after December 31, 1999, and will read dates in the year 2000 and thereafter as if those dates represent the year 1900 or thereafter or will fail to process dates after December 31, 1999.

(B) If not corrected, the problem described in subparagraph (A) and resulting failures could incapacitate systems that are essential to the functioning of markets, commerce, consumer products, utilities, Government, and safety and defense systems, in the United States and throughout the world.

(2) It is in the national interest that producers and users of technology products concentrate their attention and resources in the time remaining before January 1, 2000, on assessing, fixing, testing, and developing contingency plans to address any and all outstanding year 2000 computer date-change problems, so as to minimize possible disruptions associated with computer failures.

(3)(A) Because year 2000 computer date-change problems may affect virtually all businesses and other users of technology products to some degree, there is a substantial likelihood that actual or potential year 2000 failures will prompt a significant volume of litigation, much of it insubstantial.

(B) The litigation described in subparagraph (A) would have a range of undesirable effects, including the following:

(i) It would threaten to waste technical and financial resources that are better devoted to curing year 2000 computer date-change problems and ensuring that systems remain or become operational.

(ii) It could threaten the network of valued and trusted business and customer relationships that are important to the effective functioning of the national economy.